## Amendments to the Specification

Page 10, line 8, add the superscript "2" to the fractional portion of the reflectance equation, as shown in the following marked-up version of specification paragraph [0030]. The original (*incorrect*) equation is struck-out in the following paragraph, but the substitute (*correct*) equation is ***not underlined***, since the fonts available to Applicant's undersigned attorney produced underlining which incorrectly intersected the body of the substitute equation.

[0030] Display 10 also has a relatively high apparent brightness comparable to that of paper. At normal incidence, the reflectance $R$ of hemisphere 60 (i.e. the fraction of light rays incident on hemisphere 60 that reflect by TIR) is given by $\cancel{R = 1 - \left(\frac{\eta_3}{\eta_1}\right)}$ $R = 1 - \left(\frac{\eta_3}{\eta_1}\right)^2$ where $\eta_1$ is the refractive index of hemisphere 60 and $\eta_3$ is the refractive index of the medium adjacent the surface of hemisphere 60 at which TIR occurs. Thus, if hemisphere 60 is formed of a lower refractive index material such as polycarbonate ($\eta_1$~1.59) and if the adjacent medium is Fluorinert ($\eta_3$~1.27), a reflectance $R$ of about 36% is attained, whereas if hemisphere 60 is formed of a high refractive index nano-composite material ($\eta_1$~1.92) a reflectance $R$ of about 56% is attained. When illumination source $S$ (Figure 1B) is positioned behind viewer $V$'s head, the apparent brightness of display 10 is further enhanced by the aforementioned semi-retro-reflective characteristic, as explained below.